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|---|----------------------------|
| 3. Abdomen mainly red, stigma pale | <i>chaprensis</i> , Ckll. |
| Abdomen with much black, stigma dark | 4. |
| 4. Larger; wings dusky | <i>chalcona</i> , Ckll. |
| Smaller; wings clear. | <i>immsi</i> , Ckll. |
| 5. Abdomen with white tegumentary bands | <i>perconcinna</i> , Ckll. |
| Abdomen with bands of pale ochreous tomentum. | <i>burmica</i> , Ckll. |

XXV.—*Fossil Arthropods in the British Museum.*—IV.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, University of Colorado.

THE insects described below were sent from Burma by Mr. R. C. J. Swinhoe, who has presented them to the British Museum. Mr. Swinhoe now writes that the amber mines are not in Burma proper, but in "what is called the unadministered tracts." The Arthropods so far described from this amber may be summarized as follows:—

DIPLOPODA.

Polyxenidæ, 1.

ARACHNIDA.

Pseudoscorpiones, 2.
Cheyletidæ, 1.

INSECTA.

THYSANURA.

Lepismatidæ, 1.

ISOPTERA.

Termitidæ, 2.
Embiidæ, 1.

DERMAPTERA, 1.

CORRODENTIA.

Psocidæ, 2.

TRICHOPTERA, 1.

LEPIDOPTERA.

Micropterygidæ, 1.

HYMENOPTERA.

Evanidæ, 3.
Bethyridæ, 4.
Trigonalidæ, 1.

HOMOPTERA.

Fulgoridæ, 1.
Aleyrodidæ, 1.

HETEROPTERA.

Enicocephalidæ, 4.

DIPTERA.

Mycetophilidæ, 2.
Cecidomyiidæ, 1.
Chironomidæ, 1.
Psychodidæ, 1.
Empididæ, 2.

COLEOPTERA.

Buprestidæ, 1.
Elateridæ, 1.
Pedilidæ, 1.
Rhipiphoridæ, 1.
Dermestidæ, 1.
Ipidæ, 1.

Total, 40*.

* Not a trace of an ant can be found in any of the materials. Fragments of Blattidæ occur, but not sufficient for description. There are also small spiders.

DERMAPTERA.

Labidura (?) *electrina*, sp. n. (Fig. 1.)

Length about 4.5 mm.

Fuscous; antennæ rather stout, much as in *Labia*; anterior lobe of head prominent, the whole head formed much as in *Labidura nepalensis*, Burr; last two joints of labial palpi stout, the last with short hairs and extending beyond head; last three joints of maxillary palpi long and slender, subequal, the two apical ones distad of the front of the head; hind femora stout, the upper margin strongly elevated, and with three strong dark bristles about the middle; forceps slender, denticulate on inner border, practically as in female *Labidura bengalensis*, Dohrn, but apex not curved.

Fig. 1.

*Labidura electrina*, sp. n.

Burmese amber, from Mr. R. C. J. Swinhoe. In a small pale-coloured piece.

The shape of the forceps recalls the American Miocene genus *Labiduromma*, Scudder. This may be immature, and very likely should be separated from *Labidura*, but it is impossible at present to find satisfactory characters on which to base a genus.

DIPTERA.

EOPHLEBOTOMUS, gen. nov. (Psychodidæ).

Minute flies closely resembling *Phlebotomus*, Rondani, but

with venation approaching closely that of the Ptychopterid *Macrochile*, Loew, from Baltic amber. Antennæ very long and slender, apparently 15- (perhaps 16-) jointed, the joints with whorls of hairs, the apical joints elongate-conical, with a rounded swollen base; proboscis evident, similar to that of *Phlebotomus*; palpi long and slender, extending beyond proboscis, simple, not covered with hair, the last two joints subequal, and shorter than the one before; thorax much less elevated than in *Phlebotomus papatasi*, Scopoli (specimen from Egypt compared), but with long erect dorsal hair as in *Phlebotomus*; coxæ very long, longer than in *Phlebotomus*; hind femora very long and slender; abdominal segments dorsally with long erect hair as in *Phlebotomus*; male genitalia, so far as visible, similar in general character to those of *Phlebotomus*, but these also, in respect to the claspers, are very like those of *Macrochile*. Wing much more like that of a Tipulid in general appearance than a Psychodid; costa with long hair, but the veins not evidently hairy. The subcosta, radius, and radial sector are not strikingly different from *Phlebotomus*, but the sector arises sharply from R_1 , forming a very large angle, and strongly curving near the base, rather exaggerating the condition in *Macrochile*. The anterior cross-vein is only a short distance before the fork of the radial sector; in *Phlebotomus* it is far before it, but in *Macrochile* a short distance beyond it. M_1 (marked R_5 in Needham's figure of *Macrochile*) is unbranched. M_2 (M_1 of Needham) is also apparently simple, though it is branched in *Phlebotomus* and *Macrochile*. M_3 and Cu_1 , instead of being held together by a short cross-vein as in *Macrochile*, are completely united for a considerable distance. The anal is simple.

Type the following:—

Eophlebotomus connectens, sp. n. (Fig. 2.)

Length about 1.12 mm.

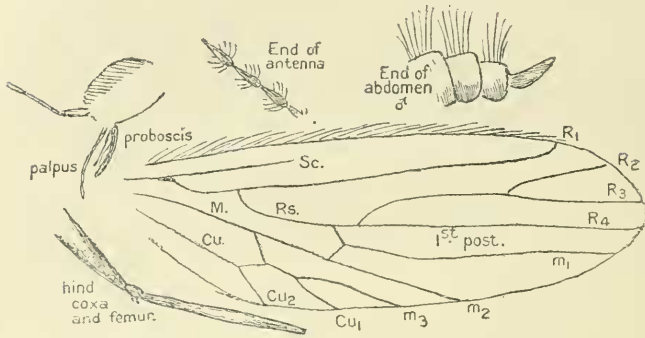
Dark fuscous, with clear wings, the venation pale. Antennæ about 720μ long; proboscis about 145μ ; hind coxæ about 192μ ; hind femora about 400μ long.

Burmese amber, from Mr. R. C. J. Swinhoe. In a small piece of pale-coloured amber.

This remarkable insect beautifully connects the Ptychopteridæ with the Psychodidæ, and indicates how the Psychodids evolved from Tipuloid ancestors. Yet in the minute size and general appearance it is entirely like *Phlebotomus* and very unlike the Ptychopterids. I am not quite sure that

M_2 is simple; it is very faint, and the edge of the wing is folded over at the point where a branch might be.

Fig. 2.



Eophlebotomus connectens, sp. n.

XXVI.—*The British Species of the Copepod Genus Nitocra*,
Boeck. By ROBERT GURNEY, M.A.

THE species of the genus *Nitocra*, hitherto recorded as British, are—*N. hibernica* (Brady), *N. palustris* (Brady), *N. palustris*, var. *elongata*, Scott, *N. simplex*, Schmeil*, *N. oligochaeta*, Giesb., and *N. (Ameira) amphibia*, Brady. Of these *N. hibernica* is a purely fresh-water species, quite distinct from the rest, and *N. simplex* is also undoubtedly a distinct species; but, concerning the remaining species, there is some confusion as regards their validity and relationship to one another. Prof. Sars, in his 'Crustacea of Norway,' has treated *N. palustris*, *N. oligochaeta*, and *Ameira amphibia* as synonyms of *N. typica*, Boeck, while he regards *N. palustris*, var. *elongata*, Scott, as identical with *N. spinipes*, Boeck. With regard to *N. oligochaeta* and *A. amphibia*, he is unquestionably right, but some uncertainty remains about *N. palustris* (Brady). Having recently met with the species attributed by Prof. Sars to *N. spinipes*, Boeck, I was led to re-examine specimens which I had previously referred to *N. palustris*, and found that, in all cases, these specimens were properly to be referred to *N. spinipes*. This species is

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) v. p. 356 (1920).